Remarks

In the office action, the Examiner has rejected claims 63-82, 89-90, 92-93, 96-98, 101-102, 106-109, 113-118 and 120-121 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by AirMobile. The Examiner has rejected claims 83-86, 99-100, 103 and 119 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of United States Patent No. 6,061,781 (hereinafter "Nelson"). The Examiner has rejected claims 87-88, 95 and 110-111 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of United States Patent No. 6,185,551 (hereinafter "Birrell"). The Examiner has rejected claim 91 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of the LookSmart article. The Examiner has rejected claim 92 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of United States application no. 60/132,560 (hereinafter "Hertzog"). The Examiner has rejected claims 104-105 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of the Infotech article.

The applicant has cancelled claim 102-111. Claims 63-101 and 113-121 are currently pending of which claims 63, 93, 113, 120 and 121 are in independent form.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C §102(b)

The Examiner has rejected claims 63-82, 89-90, 92-93, 96-98, 101-102, 106-109, 113-118 and 120-121 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as

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being anticipated by AirMobile. The applicant has amended each of the independent claims, namely claims 63, 93, 113, 120 and 121, to more clearly define present invention.

Claim 63, for example, now specifies that data messages received by the messaging host system are forwarded to the wireless redirector host system "without receiving a request from the wireless redirector host system" to forward such data messages. This limitation clearly differentiates the claimed method from AirMobile.

AirMobile is directed to an email forwarding scheme over a wireless network wherein two types of messaging delivery models are disclosed: (i) a "client poll" model and (ii) a "server push" model. (AirMobile page 25, under subsection heading "Messaging Models"). The "client poll" model involves polling from the user's standpoint, i.e., the user needs to poll the host system by sending a request on a periodic basis to effectuate delivery of email messages from the host system to the user's device. The "server push" model, on the other hand, does not require the user to initiate contact with the host system to retrieve emails. AirMobile describes the "server push" model as excerpted below:

> With Motorola AirMobile, messages are "pushed" out to your portable PC from the server over the wireless network; you do not have to constantly call in to check for messages. This implementation of "server push" eliminates unnecessary communication between the client and server, minimizing communication costs and artificial delivery delays.

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When you send a message while Motorola *AirMobile* is running, the message will be immediately processed from your outbox, assuming it passes your upload filters, and be delivered to your LAN-based cc:Mail server for ultimate delivery.

When a message arrives for you in your LAN-based cc:Mail inbox, Motorola *AirMobile* software will immediately download the messages to your laptop, assuming it passes your download filters, placing it in your cc:Mail Mobile inbox. (AirMobile page 31, paragraphs 1-3).

AirMobile describes the "server push" model as one that does not involve polling from the standpoint of a user, however, AirMobile provides that the AirMobile (AM) server software is **required to poll** a user's inbox at the mail server at a predetermined scheduler cycle period. (AirMobile page 23, paragraph 1). Additionally, the AM server software is also **required to poll** the mail server at a predetermined inter-user time-out period. (AirMobile page 23, paragraph 2). Thus, AirMobile is in fact a polling-based system that requires the AM server software to request emails from the mail server.

Accordingly, the AirMobile "server push" messaging model does not teach or suggest the claimed method wherein the wireless redirector host system is **not required to poll** or otherwise generate a request to the messaging host system for facilitating forwarding of data messages received by the messaging host system.

As such, AirMobile fails to disclose at least one of the claim limitations of claim 63. Claims 93, 113, 120 and 121 have similar claim limitations. Accordingly, applicant believes that each of

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independent claims 63, 93, 113, 120 and 121 is allowable over AirMobile. All other claims that have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by AirMobile have been canceled or depend from independent claims 63, 93 and 113. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Rejection under 35 U.S.C §103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 83-86, 99-100, 103 and 119 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of Nelson. Claim 103 has been cancelled. Claims 63, 93 and 113 are allowable for the reasons stated above. Nelson does not cure the deficiencies of AirMobile. Each of claims 83-86, 99-100 and 119 is dependent upon an allowable base claim. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based upon AirMobile and Nelson.

The Examiner has rejected claims 87-88, 95 and 110-111 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of Birrell. Claims 110-111 have been cancelled. Claims 63 and 93 are allowable for the reasons stated above. Birrell does not cure the deficiencies of AirMobile. Each of claims 87-88 and 95 is dependent upon an allowable base claim. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based upon AirMobile and Birrell.

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The Examiner has rejected claim 91 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of the LookSmart article. Claim 63 is allowable for the reasons stated above. LookSmart does not cure the deficiencies of AirMobile. Claim 91 is dependent upon allowable base claim 63. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claim 91 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

The Examiner has rejected claim 92 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of Hertzog. Claim 63 is allowable for the reasons stated above. Hertzog does not cure the deficiencies of AirMobile. Claim 92 is dependent upon allowable base claim 63. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claim 92 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

The Examiner has rejected claims 104-105 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of the Infotech article. Claims 104-105 have been cancelled. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based upon AirMobile and Infotech.
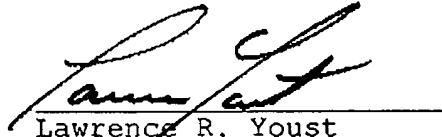
Fee Statement

Compared to the previous filing, the number of independent claims has decreased and the total number of claims has decreased. Applicant is filling herewith, a Petition for a Three-Month Extension of Time and a Request for Continued Examination. Form PTO-2038 is enclosed herewith authorizing payment of $1,810.00 ($1,020.00 for a three-month extension of time and $790.00 for the Request). Applicant believes no additional fees are due for the filing of this response. If any additional fees are due or any overpayments have been made, however, please charge or credit our deposit account (Deposit Account No. 03-1130).

Conclusion

In view of the forgoing, the Examiner is respectfully requested to allow the claims presented for consideration herein. Accordingly, a favorable action in the form of an early notice of allowance is respectfully requested. The Examiner is requested to call the undersigned for any reason that would advance the instant application to issue.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 2006.

Respectfully submitted:

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